it will need only five Republican votes to accom-

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

LUTION ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TABLED

IN THE SENATE-THE PAY OF SENATORS AND

ASSEMBLYMEN-THE ASSEMBLY PASSES THE

Mr. SAYRE presented the annual report of

he officers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Mr. Robertson presented the annual report of the

nch county.

By Mr. McCarrny—Fixing the fees of constables, wit-

nesses, and jurors in criminal cases.

By Mr. Haunts-Allowing the State Medical Society to
change the time of holding its annual meeting by a vote
of two-thirds of the members present at any anniversary.

By Mr. Colle—To amend the charter of Albon, Oricaus
County. Also, to consolidate the general acts relative to

By Mr. Coll.—To amend the charter of Albon, Orientas County. Also, to consolidate the general acts relative to public instruction.

By Mr. Roorii—Regulating the practice of pharmacy in the City of New-York. The bill makes the provisions of the several laws more stringent, and provides that after June, 1878, no person shall be allowed to put up prescriptions in the City of New-York except he shall have been given a certificate as a competent person by a board of six competent pharmacists, to be selected from the College of Pharmacy in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Woodols—To establish a State Industrial school for the retormation of such boys between the ages of 8 and 16 years as may be committed to it.

Mr. McCartity presented a petition of Interatio Ballard and others of Cortland, praying for the passage of a law compelling railroads to carry coal at the same prices for all persons.

them to-day.

Mr. Komertson, the President pro tem, decided adversely to the suggestion of Mr. Woodin, and the resolutions were tabled. Adjourned.

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce,

relative to the improvement of the causis, aircady printed, was received and referred. The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

ake place in those cities.

Mr. BRADLEY objected, and it went to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. STRAHAN the House then went into

On motion of Mr. STRABAN the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Masquerade bill and reported it to the House. The bill was men put on its final passage, and was passed by a vote of 96 to 5.

Mr. WADDELL offered a resolution carifug upon the Controller for information way a sortlement has not been had with the County Treasurer. Adopted.

The STRABER announced the following Special Committee on Apportionment—Messrs. Hogoboom, Stoan, smith, A. J. Campbell, Gallagher, Fish, Sherman, Maynard, and Carty.

Adjourned.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILEGAD.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13 .- A bill authorizing the

trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad to bor-row \$6,000,000, in addition to the amount authorized by

the original act, will be introduced in the Onlo Legisla-ture to-day.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILEGAD.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 13 .- In the Supreme

Court this morning, the Vermont Central Railroad mat-ter came up in order to determine the validity of the election of directors on the 19th of May Jack. Technical of jections were made and the case was adjourned this to-

FUNERAL OF DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE.

Boston, Jan. 13.-The funeral to-day of the

late Dr. Samuel G. Howe was attended with more than

ordinary ceremony and interest. Services were con-

ducted at the Perkins Institute for the Blind by the Rev.

James Freeman Clarke and the Rev. Mr. Thayer, in th

James Freeman Carke and the Rev. Mr. Thayer, in the presence of the pupils and trustees of the institution. This institute was founded by Dr. Howe. The remains were then taken to the Church of the Disciples, where a large congregation had assembled, including Committees of both branches of the Legislature, and a large number of ladies and gentiemen interested in the philanthropic movements of the day. The pall-bearers were Charles Francis Adams, F. W. Bird, e.-Gov. Washburn, Samuel Downer, Dr. Bowditch, Frank B. Sanborn, Dr. Estes Howe, and John S. Dwight. The remains were interned at Mount Auburn.

THE GERRYMANDERING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The House Committee on Elections, at its

meeting to-day, appointed Saturday at 10 o'clock for a

consideration of the contest in the IIId District of South

Carolina. In dividing that State into Congressional Dis

tricts, it may be remembered that the Legislature con-structed one District—the HIId—in disregard of a law of

Congress which requires every district to be composed of

contiguous territory. As the Committee is of opinion that the resolution of the House declaring the IIId Dis-

that the resolution of the House and the Representative from that District not entitled to a seat in the House may vitlate the entire apportionment of the State and affect the status of the other Representatives, they have invited all the members of the delegation from South Carolina to be present at their meeting Saturday.

SIX THOUSAND MEN WAITING FOR ICE TO FORM.

ALBANY, Jan. 13 .- The Hudson River ice

barvest is two weeks behindhand. South of Catskill

the river is still open. Fully 6,000 men are waiting for the work of gathering the ice, and there is considerable suffering among them.

The following bills were introduced:

SENATE .. ALBANY. Jan. 13, 1876.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS IN BOTH HOUSES-A RESO

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

MR, BLAINE LASHING THE HOUSE. THE AMNESIY DEBATE HOT AND EXCITING-THE EX-CONFEDERATES CALLED UP TO TESTIFY TO PEDERAL HUMANITY-GEN, BANKS'S EXCELLENT SPRECH-THE BILL RECOMMITTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 13.—Mr. Blaine's speech to-day was not an argument, but an exhibition. He stood in his place like a gladiator in the midst of an arena, taunting and worrying his enemies until provoked them to strike back in self-defense, and then sprang upon them with savage fury and tore them to pieces. The greatest sufferer was Mr. Hill of Georgia, though with his long, keen blade the ex-Speaker more than once pricked Mr. Cox to the very quick when he accused him of making one speech in the House and printing another in The Record, or when he quoted Mr. Cox as a war Democrat during the great struggle, to confound Mr. Cox in his late speech on amnesty. At times he had the entire delegation from the South so excited that they were ready to rise en masse to reply to him, or hurl back his aggravating imputations upon them. Mr. Hill has been unfortunate not only in his speech Tuesday, but in many other speeches which he has made in his own State and elsewhere since the war, and Mr. Blaine, with wonderful research, had made a large collection of these, as they have been printed in the newspapers and pamphlets, and brought them in to illustrate the speech which he was replying. He that the gentleman from Georgia was as voluminous as the Spanish chroniclers, and he drew forth one after another short extracts from his public utterances, which, taken alone, conveyed very damaging impressions, which were emphasized and increased by the manner in which they were introduced. Mr. Hill, who sat in front of Mr. Blaine, took most of it good-naturedly, though it was plain to see that he often felt that he was being placed in a false light before the House and country. But whenever he undertook to explain-something not easy to do under the most favorable circumstances-he only subjected himself to renewed attack with redoubled

One of the most unfortunate passages of Mr. Hill's speech the other day was that in which he charged that the sufferings of Confederate prisoners in Elmira, Camp Douglass, and Fort Delaware, were as great as those of the Union prisoners at Andersonville; and Mr. Blaine first called upon the Democratic Representatives from Chicago to say whether the Confederate prisoners were cruelly treated in Camp Douglass. These gentlemen were not ready to answer "Yes" or "No," but undertook to make explanations. This was not what Mr. Blaine wanted, and his attempts to prevent them from stating their versions of the facts caused great excitement among the Democrats. Then Mr. Blaine declared that the treatment of Confederate prisoners in Union prisons had always been humane, and appealed to the gentle men on the other side who had been confined in them to support his assertion, saying that he should Democrats desired to contradict this but Mr. Blame would not yield, and said that if they wished to dissent they might all stand up. Mr. Randall at this point made a home thrust at the Republican leader by reminding him that the House was not a school. As the House and galleries remembered that Mr. Blaine was formerly a teacher, the laughter and applause was long and loud. The interruptions-for which Mr. Blaine was mainly responsible, having invited them-destroyed much of the effect of his speech, which, at best, is not to be compared with the forcible argument Gen. Garfield made yesterday. As an exhibition, however, it was highly exciting and entertaining. The ex-Speaker has probably destroyed whatever prospects Mr. Hill ever had of being the leader on his side of the House, and has succeeded in placing the Democratic party in what its leaders say is a false position before the country. Perhaps this was his

Mr. Blaine was followed by Mr. Banks, who literally poured oil on the troubled waters. He made a most eloquent plea for peace and good will, and cited scenes which occurred at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill last Summer, as evidences that the ests, as well as a reunion of State organizations. He showed the folly of wrangling over questions or events of the war; reminded those who had partie pated in the debate that it was impossible for them to agree; that there was still too much passion, and that no true history of the war had or could yet be written; the best we have is only material for his tory. As to the cruelties and sufferings of the war, he had no doubt that they existed; but this was not the time, nor Congress the place to discuss them. For those who were guilty, he asked God's mercy; for those who suffered, God's help; but for the crimes themselves, he said, let the earth cover them. The grand sentiments of Mr. Banks's speech were repeatedly applauded by the entire Democratic side of the House, but only here and there among the Republi-

cans was one who showed his approbation.

After speeches by Mr. Morey, Mr. Tarbox, and Mr. Randall, motion to reconsider was carried, but under the rules the time had passed when an amendment could be admitted, or Mr. Randall would have accepted one by Mr. Banks requiring those who avail themselves of the amnesty offered to take an oath of allegiance before a United States Court This could have been admitted by unanimous consent, but Mr. Blaine objected. Then the bill was committed to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it back with Mr. Banks's amendment; and Mr. Randall asked that it have permission to report forthwith, but Mr. Blaine objected to this, and the House adjourned,

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1878. The House Committee on Appropriations held a meet, ing to-day, at which by invitation, the Secretary of State and all the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were present to aid in the consideration of the Diploma tie and Consular Appropriation bill. Secretary Fish said he thought it unadvisable to make any of the consolidations or reductions now proposed in regard to a membe of our foreign missions. He gave the Committee, however, the benefit of his information as to what changes or public service. Both the Secretary and Mr. Banks showed that in ease any reductions are made it would be ex-tremely inadvisable to reduce the salary of our Minister tremely many same to reduce the sainty of our submission to Russia below the amount proposed for our representatives at the Courts of England, Germany, or France, The bill as it stands fixes \$12,000 as the salary for the first-named, and \$14,000 cach for the others. A copy of the bill will be furnished to each member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Without further action the Committee adjourned until Saturday.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day assigned Thursday, the 27th inst., for a hearing of the application of the heirs of Walter Hunt of New-York for an extension of his patent for paper collars. The application is contested. It is stated that \$3,000,000 capital is em-ployed in manufacturing under this patent, and that nearly a million paper collars are made daily. The Com-mittee transacted no other business.

The nomination of Gen. McFeely to be Commissary-Subsistence in the Army, which has been pending in the Senate since the beginning of the session, was finally confirmed to-day. There was no personal object was many commisciously. There was no personal objection to Mr. McFeely, the point against him being that his appointment was made over the heads of several of his superior officers, a matter tending to a breach of military good order and discipline. It was shown, however, that the appointment of Gens. Ingalls and Benet to the head of the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments was similar, and no objection was made at the time to their confirmation. So Mr. McFeely was put through.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has appointed

appropriated for the construction, steam engineering, &c., are likely to be the first subjects considered. As far as can be learned, there is a decided feeling among the members of the Committee in favor of an abolition of several of the present navy-yards.

The communication of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, asking an appropriation by Congress to pay the February interest on more than \$14,300,000 of the 3.65 bonds, which has been previously noticed, was presented to the mouse to-may,—ans subject has over-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and that Committee will probably consult in regard to it with the Committee on the District of Columbia. Prominent members of the latter are of opinion that with the appro-priation made by Congress last year for current expenses of the District, which has not been used by the Commis-sioners, and with money which they have now to their credit, derived from taxes, they can pay this interest without calling upon the Government of the United States.

will take up the case of Billings, who is nominated for the Judgeship in New-Orleans, made vacant by resignation of the infamous Durell. His confirmation will be tenaclously fought against by Senators Thurman and tenaciously fought against by Senators Thurman and Bayard, and others. It is hardly probable that the Republicans will make the Billing confirmation a party matter. Messrs Edmunds, Caristiancy, and others, are said to be opposed to any man for the position who has not a record of spotiess integrity. They say this Louisiana business is getting to be so much of an annoyance, that it is almost unbearable, and they want to aid in every way to get rid of it. If all that is said against Mr. Billings proves true, his refection is beyond doubt.

The death of Vice-President Wilson will be announced in the Senator of Friday of next week. In the House the

in the Senate on Friday of next week. In the House the following named Republicans will speak upon the cus

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

THE REPUBLICANS TO MEET AT CINCINNATI. THE FRIENDS OF MORTON, BLAINE, AND BRISTOW

DIVIDED BETWEEN CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, AND PHILADELPHIA - A THREATENED COALITION AGAINST MORTON BY THE CHICAGO AND PHILA-DELPHIA DELEGATES FAILS-CHOICE OF CINCIN-NATI-THE CONVENTION TO MEET JUNE 14. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The meeting of the Republican National Committee here to-day was controlled by Presidential considerations. The candidates whose interests were actively advocated in the deliberations and in the final choice were Messrs, Morton, Bristow and Blaine. The advocacy of these candidates was not publicly avowed, but privately it was constantly, although confidentially, conceded. The key to the contest was this: Senator Morton preferred a location as far south as possible. He expects to have all the delegates from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and probably from other Southern states. He naturally desired to have the place of meeting as near as possi ble to the nucleus of his strength. This could be best accomplished by the choice of Cincinnati. That locality would give Mr. Morton the additional advantage of being continuous to his own State. The Governor was present at the deliberations of the Committee, and seemed to have good control of his friends. Secretary Bristow's friend for similar reasons desired Cincinnati. They rely upon having the entire Kentucky delegation, and to-day declared that they were confident of having They decided, therefore, that Cincinnati would be their best rallying point. The friends of both Bristow and Morton claimed that the atmosphere of Chicago was friendly to Mr. Blaine. This was another reason, for them, against Chicago. The majority of the Blaine men, however, voted for Phila-delphia. They imagined that Mr. Blaine would have some prestige in his native State details, and particularly question the opportuneness that he might not have elsewhere, notwithstanding of the proclamation and the expediency of the the fact that the Republican Convention President's personal intervention. The Republican Hartranft. The Chicago delegates were not influenced by any presidential considerations. A coalition between the Philadelphia and Chicago norning and evening session. It was proposed to threaten Senator Morton that if he did not withdraw his votes from Cincinnati, this coalition would select Philadelphia. The condition of the ballot at that time rendered this proposition possible. The ballot was: Cincinnati, 20; Philadelphia, 16: Chicago, 7; total, 43; necessary choice, 22. The Union of Chicago and Philadelphia would then have given one majority for either place. This coalition was formed, and would centrol the 16 Philadelphia votes. It was not possible, as the final ballot, fixing Cincinnati as the place, and June 14 as the time for holding the conention shows. The ballot was: Cincinnati, 22; Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 3, The coalition could not control all of the Philadelphia votes. Three remained with Philadelphia, and two went to Cincinnati, while only 11 went to Chicago. The latter place required five more votes. Cincinnati was chosen by exactly the necessary number of votes. There is a good deal of feeling between the Morton and Blaine men on ac-

The charge is made that many of the proxies have always voted the Democratic ticket. Congress men who have been longest here say that choice of time renders a session until Aug. I probable. It has often been the custom for Congress to sit until after both political conventions have adjourned. Both parties generally review in Congress the respective platforms and put the parts records into specches for distribution in the campaign. The Democratic Convention is not likely to be held until after the Republican Convention adjourned. The tendency in the House will be to withhold the reports of many of the investigating committees until after the Republican Convention, and in that event the Republican Senate would be likely to prevent an adjournment until counter-statements could be made in reply to the reports of these Democratic investigations. The indications, therefore, are that the session cannot be terminated much before

THE CALL

The following is the text of the call: The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators 12 o'clock, moon, and with consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia. In calling the conventions for the election of ordergates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and ail other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues and osfer to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the Constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without frand, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishouesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in Government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any or its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control, who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the confided to those who adhere to the birth of the Republic.

E. D. Monosa, Chairman Republican National Committee.

Wm. E. Chairman Republican National Committee.

Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary.
The address is also signed by the following members: sub-committee on Naval Affairs has appointed sub-committee to consider the various subjects of incastigation which have been submitted to it, either by pecial resolution or in the distribution of the President's lessage, and to report to the full Committee what substant it is desirable to consider first. The abolition of the substant is desirable to consider first. The abolition of the fairne Corps. the reduction of the number of navy-yards, all the investigation into the expenditures of money

of Maryland, Win, Claffin of Massachusetts, William A Howard of Michigan, John T. Averill of Minnesots, O. C. French of Mississippl, R. T. Van Horn of Missouri, E. E. Cunningham of Nebraska, William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, A. G. Cattell of New-Jersey, Edvin D. Morgan of New-York, Joseph C. Abbott of North Carolina, B. R. Cowan of Onlo, J. H. Mitchell of Oregon, Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania; Wm. D. Brayton, Rhode Island; J. J. Patterson, South Carolina; J. M. Thomburg, Tennessee: George Nicholas, Vermon; P. H. Wells, Jr., Virginia; Hanson Criswell, West Virginia; T. O. Howe, Wisconsin; J. A. Hunbell, Colorado; J. P. Kidder, Dakota; S. S. Snot, District of Columbia; S. B. Elkins, New-Mexico. Powell Clayton of Arkansas represented Texas in addition to his own State, and J. H. Mitchell represented Montana; John C. New represented Wyoming, and so signed the call.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FREN ! REPUBLIC.

IDENT MACMAHON-HE PROCLAMATION BY CALLS ON THE PEOPLE TO SUPPORT LAW AND ORDER-THE REPUBLICANS DISSATISFIED-THE MINISTRY UNCHANGED.

Pants, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876.

President MacMahon's proclamation, counter-signed by M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, was issued to-day. The text of the document is as fol-

FRENCHMEN: For the first time in five years you are called upon to participate in a general election. Five years ago you desired order and peace, and at the price of the most cruci sacrifices, and after the greatest trials. you obtained them. You still desire order and peace cooperate with the President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply with common accord and sincerity the constitutional laws, the revision whereof I alon tation, discord, and misfortune, repose is necessary for the country, and I think her institutions ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried, but to try them as the salvation of France requires it is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy which I always intended to pursue should prevail. To uphold it I appeal for union ong those who place the defense of social order, respect for law, and patriotic devotion above their recoltions, aspirations, or party engagements. I invite them to rally around my government. It is necessary that the sacred rights which survive all governmental changes is bound to protect, should enjoy a full security under a strong and respected government. It is necessary not only to disarm those who might disturb security now, I am invested with; but she may rely upon my exercising it without weakness. In order to famili to the end the mission intrusted to me I hope God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail me M. MacManon, President of the French Republic.

Countersigued,
BUFFET, Vice-President of the Council.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day. It is stated that an agreement was reached whereby the threatened Ministerial medification is averted. The Conneil will reconvene on Monday.

The Journal des Débais asserts that M. Leon Say remains a candidate for the Senate in Seine-et-Oise on the same list as before. Pants, Friday, Jan. 14, 1876.

Le Temps reports that at the meeting of the Cabi-net to-day President MacMahon destroyed M. Say's written resignation and announced that he withdrew his objections to the appearance of the Minister's name on the electoral list of Scine-et-Oise.

of the other candidates on the list, but will make no

express various opinions. The view they take of it is generally favorable, although they criticise the organs approve of the constitutional tone of the proclamation, and especially the recommendation that the existing institutions should not be revised before they are honestly tried. The Journal des Debats, however, regrets that the President does not more explicitly confirm the Republican principle and indicate the precise attitude of the Government

The Duke de Broglie has sent a circular to the Senatorial electors of Eure, in which he piedges himself to do nothing to prevent the Constitutional laws from acquiring stability.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876. The Pall Mall Garette says that Marshal MacMahon's proclamation has caused a great sensation. The Liberals blame what they call "MacMahon's interference," and apprehensions of a recall of the Assembly are expressed. The fate of the Ministry is not yet decided.

Further announcements by the official journal are expected to-morrow. Loxoon, Priday, Jan. 14, 1876.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says the proclamation seems to have a tranquilizing effect. Ministers Say, Buffet, Decazes and others were present at the official dinner given by President MacMahon to day. The termination of the crists is thereby indicated. President at the dinner expressed thankfulness at

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR. LONDON, Friday, Jan. 14, 1876.

A Vienna dispatch to The Daily News says trustworthy persons from Russia represent sessant preparations are making for ti transportation of troops on a large scale next Spring of he Orenburg Railway and the lines running west from Moscow, A third track is being added to the line from Moscow to Polish Lithuania. The work proceeds night

THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

BEELIN, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876. It is reported that the Austrian Embassador at Constantinopie will deliver Count Andrassy's note supported by the Powers, which, it is thought, will ren der the Porte's return difficult.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Freedemblatt, which is in close comunication with the Fereign Office, discussing the proba bility that the Porte will accept or delay carrying out Count Andrassy's proposals, says :

Count Andrassy's proposals, says:

Much as we respect the rights of nations and European
treaties, we cannot appear as enemies to the sclaves.
They must remember that Austria has advanced east
provinces into flourishing lands. The Eastern Christians
consider the Austrian Emperor their protector. The
other Powers will know how to appreciate the peculiar
resilion of Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1976. The Embassadors of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris have begun recommending semi-officially in an amicable manner Count Andrassy's scheme of re-

Ali Pasha will go to Mostar next Saturday, on a con-

FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

• Lemon, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876.

A Paris telegram to The Telegraph says the Ministry of Public Works will send to the Philadelphia Exhibition plans of the recent public works in Paris. The Municipal Council will send the models of th squares and public buildings, which were at the Vienna

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Supreme Court of
the United States to day:
No. 693—Daniel Hand, plaintiff in error, agt. Thomas C.
Dunn, Controller General of South Carolina.—The motion to
dismiss submitted.
No. 892—James and Squire Williams, appellants, agt. The
United States.—Submitted on princed arguments.
No. 852—The Chreago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad
Company, appellants, agt. M. E. Cutts, Attorney-General, et
al.—Arguments concluded.
Adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM. ALBANY, Jan. 13 .- In the Supreme Court, General Term, the calendar for Friday, Jan. 14, is as follows: Nos. 49, 64, 65, 67, 70, 76, 79, 89, 81, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, and 95.

ALBANY.

A NEW ERA IN THE CANAL BOARD. THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOARD MAKES SWEEPING WORK-THREE SUPERINTENDENTS RE-MOVED-APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMIT-TEES-ANOTHER LOT OF CONSCIENCE MONEY.

ALBANY, Jan, 13 .- The first meeting of the new Canal Board marked a new era, not only in the character of its members, but in its methods of doing business and guarding the interests of the State. A clean sweep was made of several corrupt and unworthy subordinates, and steps were taken toward systematizing the work of the Board, sadly in need f some such regulation. The first session was held at 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor in the chair, and all the members present. The resignation of Babcock, the engineer, was presented by Mr. Van Buren, and accepted without a dissenting voice. The canal certificates of Lewis J. Bennett, amounting to \$8,500, given under the Hand award, were handed in. These certificates bear an indorsement showing that they were surrendered to Mr. Fairchild by the counsel of Bennett, and were ordered

The most interesting debate of the day arose at the afternoon session, on a resolution offered by Mr. Bigelow, removing William McRae, Superintendent on the Western Division of the Erie Canal. Mr. McRae has been under indictment for six months or more for felony and misdemeanor, for falsifying his accounts and other offenses. Canai Commissioner Jackson called the attention of the Board to the fact that the trial of Mr. McRae on the indictment for felony was in progress, and thought that his removal would necessarily prejudice him before the

Mr. Bigelow, in a speech of considerable length supporting his resolution, took the ground that there were enough men in the State not under indiciment to officer the canal. He did not think it necessary to prove a man guilty of a felony or a misdemeanor to prove that he was unfit to serve the State. A proper sense of his position would have led him to resign his office, pending the trial of the indictment. Failing in that it was the duty of the Board to remove him. After that, if he should vindicate his character, the Board could consider the question of reinstating him.

Mr. Ross, the Treasurer, urged that persons had

ften been indicted who were afterward found to be entirely guiltless, and suggested that it would be fairer to Mr. McRae to suspend him until the case should be decided in the courts. He could not see any way in which the State would suffer by this mode of dealing with the case, and it would be fairer to the accused.

Mr. Ross's amendment was last, and the original

resolution was carried by a vote of 8 to 1, Commimissioner Jackson only voting in the negative. In explaining his vote, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer said that he was very sorry to be compelled to vote for Mr. McRae's removal while he was under trial, but vote on hearing the Attorney-General's assurance that he had examined personally into the matter, John Kelly, a superintendent, under indictment The Journal des Debats states that Minister Buffet | for canal frauds in Buffalo, which was unanis informed M. Say that he will oppose the election | imously carried. Mr. Van Buren then offered resolution removing Dennis E. Scanlen, perintendent of the Genesse Vailey Canal.

> of some of the superintendents, collectors, and engineers. The resolution was carried, and Messrs. Robinson, Van Buren, and Jackson were appointed, The Lieutenant-Governor then called up the follow ing resolution, which he had offered at the morning

acreon.

Second: A committee of three upon construction, to nucle shall be referred all matters relating to ordinary and extraordinary repairs.

Third: A committee of three upon commerce, to which hall be referred all questions relating to tolls, and to the avigation and use of the canals.

These resolutions were formally adopted after a suggestion by the Attorney-General that a standing

committee of three be added, who should examine the accounts of the superintendents, "Mr. Fairchild said that, as one member of the Board, he wanted to know where this money, which was virtually of the money expended on the canals, went to. It was thought, however, by several members that the first resolution covered this, and the Attorney-General deferred putting his suggestion into the form of a resolution until some future time.

Mr. Bigelow offered a resolution for the appointnent of a special committee of three to inquire whether the force of superintendents, engineers, etc., on the canal could not be reduced, and Messrs, Robinson, Van Buren, and Jackson were appointed as the committee.

Altogether the new Canal Board did a good day's work. They got rid of the most obnoxious engineer on the canals; removed three superintendents, wh were found to be corrupt; provided standing comnittees for a body that has gone on in its blundering and willful way for more than a generation without any, and received \$8,500 of conscience money, which was restored through the eilorts of the Canal Commission, making now \$21,000 recovered by that body, or two-thirds of the appropriation for its support. This one day's work is not the least of the fruits of the reform year of 1875.

MR. SCHUYLER'S POSITION.

THE SENATE REFERS HIS CONFIRMATION TO A COM-MITTEE-RIS PRIENDS CLAIM THAT HE WILL BE AUDITOR-THE DIFFICULTY STATED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.]
ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The name of George W. Schuyer was sent to the Senate to-day as Auditor of the Canal Department, and was referred in Executive session, on motion of Senator Woodin, to the Canal Committee, that they might inquire whether there was any person discharging the duties of the office at the present time, and whether its duties might not be performed by deputy. The Committee met this afternoon in the Auditor's office and examined Mr. Schuyler's commission. There are several good lawyers on the Committee, and some of them are evidently yet somewhat in doubt as to Mr. Schuyler's present position, but leading Republicans are evidently of the opinion that Mr. Schuyler is no longer Auditor, and that his appointment, being ad interim, ceased with the resignation of Auditor Thayer. The Committee will hold another meeting next week before reporting upon the matter, but it is believed that this will be the tenor of the report of the majority.

As to the competency of the Deputy Auditor to act, they are not so clear. It seems that at the time the office of Auditor was created, a provision of the Revised Statutes still remained in force, that, in case of a vacancy in any office, its duties might be performed by a deputy; and when the office of Deputy Auditor was created, it was stipulated that the deputy should not perform most of its important functions. The Committee are not yet fully decided whether

PRICE FOUR CENTS. this limiting clause holds as against the statutes. HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Schuyler's confirmation for office is still confidently claimed by his friends, and the prospect of it seems good. It may not come without a contest, but

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT ELIOT. HIGH FOUCATION RUNS IN FAMILIES - NEW-YORK LARGELY REPRESENTED AT HARVARD-VOLUNTARY ATTENDANCE FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL -HIGHER STANDARDS IN LAW AND MEDICINE-A

NEW LIBRARY BUILDING NEEDED. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 12 .- President Eliot has just presented his annual report to the Board of Overseers. it shows are calculated to render the administration of

President Eliot more popular than ever. I give an abstract of the report as far as possible in his words.

The report opens with the announcement of the death of three officers of the University during the past year—

Prof. Joseph Winlock, Director of the Observatory; Chauncey Wright, Instructor in Physics, and Isaac B. Barker, Tutor in German. In consideration of the fact that Prof. Winlock's ingenuity and perseverance secured for the Observatory a permanent income from the sale of the canct time to cities, railroads, and watchmakers—an income which now amounts to about \$2,000 a year—the corporation ordered that one-milf of the receipts from the sale of clock time be paid for five years to Prof. Winlock's widow and children.

The average age of the young men admitted to Harvard College has been gradually rising during the whole of this century, until it has now reached a limit which had better not be exceeded. It appears from a table presented in the report that the average age has risen six months in 20 years; that the average age has risen six months in 20 years; that the average age for the last five years has been 18 years 5 months.

HIGH EDUCATION HEREDITARY.

HIGH EDUCATION HEREDITARY.

been kept of the occupations or employments of the fathers of the young men who have become members of the college. The summary of this record shows that a small proportion of these familes can be called rich; the greater part are nether rich nor peer, and the proportion of the poor, though small, quite equals that of the rich. The sons of widows constantly number from one-seventh to ene-sixth of the whole college. The table affords additional evidence of the fact, which the trienmal catalogues of the older American colleges prove beyond a dougt, that high education is hereditary in this country, as in all others, or, in other words, the fable shows that it is chiefly the people who themselves have trained unluds who desire thorough training for their children and are able to procure it for thus. Culture is much sever to descend to children than wealth, because the natural forces of hereditary transmission are on its side.

at recitations and lectures on the part of Sentors, which has been in progress since the beginning of the year 1874-75, are given without reserve in the report of the dean, and his discussion of the subject will repay the most careful consideration. In reviewing this report,

y Contract. Mr. Fish also infroduced a but regulating he prosecution of claims and legal proceedings against he Mayor and Commenally of the City of New York. By Mr. Townsen—To amend the charics of the Tubu-ur Transit Company of Staten Island. By Mr. WITANT—To amend the Mechanic' Lien law in given therein has quite doubled. The school never before offered such advantages as it has offered since 1872, yet the number of students does not increase. The causes of the small resort to the school are doubtless many and complex, but the unsettled condition of the circual pro-fession as principal cause. How much the relation of the college to that profession has changed may be seen from the fact that in the ten years from 1661 to 1670 the percentage of graduates who became mainters was 45; from 1761 to 1770, 25 per cent, and from 1861 to 1870, 55 acres of Mr. STRAHAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill relative to masquerades, and asked that it be put in its final passage. He said the bill had been amended so as to require the consent of the public authorities of New-York and Brooklyn whenever a masquerade is to

percenting of simulates and occame and rest was a second room 1761 to 1770, 29 per cent, and from 1861 to 1870, 58 percent.

Two events of importance happened in the Law School during the year 1874-75, viz. diss, the establishment of an admission examination applicable from and after the beginning of the academic year 1877-78 to all candidates for the degree of the school who are not acready fischeiors of Aris, Science, or Philosophy. Similar as then was taken almost simulationally by the Medical Faculty, although the particular requisitions were not identical with those determined up to by the Law Faculty. The important fact is find the University proposes to demand of all candidates for its degree of flarencies of Laws or Doctor of adelence evidence of some achieves training, not so much for the sake of the knowledge which that training imparts, as of the mental power which if develops.

achieme training, not so much for the sake of the knowledge which that develops.

In a College inversy has received some considerable funits for the purchase of books during the year 1874-75, amounting in an to \$54,000. The invary has a present an annual meone of more than \$10,000, exclusively devoted to the purchase of books, but of this meome the large proportion of \$4,200, what is derived from certain range all books, is considered by some persons to be of a precarbous nature. For salaries, the cost of extalogiting, and the heavy expenses of binding, fuel, and service, the library has no finals. Gove Rail with no longer contain the library. Books are now piled upon the doors in usury parts of the building. In the meantime the lands for only in books yield an anomal meoms sufficient for the purchase of from 7,000 to 10,000 volumes a year. The own remety is to boild a karge five-proof adultion to Gore Itali on the eastern side. The undertaking is a serious one, from when the Corporation has long shrunk, but have brinciantly been brought to the conclusion that this outlier is no longer avoidable. The financial condition of the University is satisfactory. In the year 1871-75 the fees from students in all departments of the University, taken together, anomalied of \$105,541-72, and the income from property to \$218,715-30. The Corporation are prepared for some diminution of income from their investments in consequence of the depression of basiness, but the current year will show a considerable increase of receipes from students.

CANAL APPRAISERS' REPORT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Canal Appraisers sent in their annual report to the Senate to-lay. A summary of the decisions of the Appraisers during their terms of office was given as follows: Four hundred and ninety-one claims have been heard and decided, in which the aggregate amount claimed was \$1,361,236 32. The amount of amount claimed was \$1,301,236-32. The amount of awards was \$142,309-31, and the amount disallowed, \$1,218,927-01. Thirty-four claims in addition have been heard under resolutions of the Canal Board directing re-hearisings. The amount claimed in these 34 cases was \$211,975-09, of which \$84,205-21 was allowed, and \$157,769-88 disallowed. These awards were mestly for the permanent appropriation of lands by the State.

TME MUTUAL COUNCIL. It is probable that the lists of churches to

e invited by Mrs. Moulton and Plymouth Church to the Mutual Council will be completed to-day, and will be given to the public. No consultation was h between Mr Shearman and ex-Judge Van Cott, owing to the sickness of the latter, as well as to the fact that Mr. Van Cott's daughter is lying very near the point of death at Oswego. It was reported last evening that the Church of the Pilgrims had received from Mrs. Moulton au invitation to join in the Council. A reporter able to learn anything definite in regard to the matter. Dr. Storrs said positively that no formal invitation had been received by the Church, but he would not say whether or not a preliminary letter, making inquiries as to the willingness of the church to participate, had been